

U. S. NOTE SHARP AND TO THE POINT—DELIVERED TODAY

Washington, July 24.—President Wilson's note to Germany, made public last night, is intended as a final warning from the United States that no further attacks must be made on American merchant ships by German submarines and carries a veiled threat of stern action in the event that the warning is not heeded and there is a repetition in contravention of neutral rights.

"The government of the United States will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost," the note declares.

"Repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of neutral rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

"The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea, but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance.

"The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

"The events of the past two months have clearly indicated it is possible and practical to conduct such submarine operations as have

characterized the activities of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war-zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offense.

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the rules of established naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the *Lusitania* or from offering reparation of the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human lives by an illegal act.

"The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object, having long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas.

"Friendship itself prompts the United States to say to the Imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

Trenton, N. J.—Tony Sebano sold his wife and small daughter to A. Angelina, his friend, so he could go back to Italy to fight. After he sailed police arrested Angelina and woman.